

THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

New Director Of Education

Mr. H. S. Perera, late Principal of the Government Training College, assumed duties as Director of Education on Saturday.

Longest Mass Flight In History

The New York radio said on Monday: American cargo planes have landed in India after completing the longest and largest mass flight in history."

Eire-British Relations

Premier de Valera, opening the Government Party election campaign in Limerick last Saturday, pointed out the necessity for good relations between Eire and Britain. All quarrels between Britain and Eire had been removed with the exception of one outstanding matter; but he believed that statesmanship in Ireland and Britain would bring about a solution of that remaining quarrel also.

Holland Reduced to Status of Colony

Nazi measures have reduced Holland to the status of a German colony since the invasion of May 10, 1940, says a report by the United States Board of Economic Warfare, issued on Sunday. Some 350,000 Dutchmen are already working in Germany and another 37,000 on German fortifications in France. The German man-power dictator, Dr Sauckel, and the Dutch quisling, Mussert, plan to send 250,000 Dutch women to Germany for compulsory labour.

King's Birthday Celebrations

It is His Majesty's wish that flags should be flown but no dinners or other celebration should take place on the occasion of his birthday during the war. There will accordingly, be no Military Parade on the Galle Face Green on the 2nd June, 1943. In view of the imperative necessity for concentration on the war effort and on the production of food and rubber, arrangements should not anywhere be made this year for Police Parades, March Past of school children or Boy Scouts, Sports Meets, or other customary functions.

TUNISIA MAKES HISTORY AGAIN

THE PART IT PLAYS IN THE PRESENT STRUGGLE

ONCE again Tunisia, an ancient coast of the Mediterranean, is watching history in the making. The known history of Tunisia begins with the establishment of the Phoenician colonies and trading ports, and it is interesting to note that as early as 264 B. C, when the great struggle began between Rome and Carthage in the Punic wars, the major powers of the world found themselves opposed, among other things, for mastery of the Mediterranean bottle-neck.

The Punic Wars

By far the larger part of Tunisia consists of plains and low rolling hills which do not rise more than about 1,500 feet above sea-level. There are not the same campaigning problems of desert warfare as in Libya, but severe handicaps to wide military movements are presented by a series of ranges, eminences and depressions which mark the interior.

Near the site of the present capital once stood the ancient city of Carthage, centre of the world's sea trade, which was subjugated and enfeebled by the Punic wars, and the rise of the Roman Empire. Hannibal suffered his first defeat at the hands of Scipio Africanus the Elder in the battle of Zama which ended the second Punic War. Carthage capitulated, but fifty-six years later she rose again and the hate and suspicion of the Romans was revived.

Ancient Carthage

Carthage was attacked by the Roman legions in 149 B. C. and after withstanding a siege for three years, the city was stormed in 146 B. C. The massacre lasted six days. When the citadel capitulated, only about 50,000 Carthaginians remained alive out of a population of a quarter of a million. They were sold into slavery by the Romans and the city was burned and elaborately destroyed, the blackened ruins being ploughed in a sort of ceremonial effacement. The end of this, the third Punic War, left the Romans in command of the Mediterranean.

During the last 500 years almost all the Great Powers of

Europe have contributed towards the making of Tunisian history. It was after 1862 that Italy began to take a deep interest in the country. When Tunisia went bankrupt in 1869, a triple control was established over the finances of the country with British, French and Italian controllers. In 1880, Italy purchased the British railway from Tunis to Goletta. This and other similar actions prompted the French to act and in the following year a French force crossed the Algerian frontier and compelled the reigning Bey Muhammad VI, to accept the French protectorate. Gradually all Tunisia was brought under French control, military post being established at every important point.

Today

The port of Bizerta was long regarded by France as a Mediterranean naval base second in importance only to Toulon. It was heavily fortified and turned into a formidable striking point at the entrance to the Mediterranean narrows. Under Allied control in the present struggle it will present a very real danger to the Italian end of the Axis, while the development of air power has brought about a manifold increase in its military value. 100-bomber raids on Cagliari and Naples are early pointers to the future role of Tunisia in the present struggle.

HUMOUR IN VALMIKI AND SHAKESPEARE

"Humour in Valmiki and Shakespeare" was the subject of a talk by Mr. R. Narayana Aiyar, at the Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road, Madras. Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar who presided said that should there be a deluge and they be given the choice of saving two books, their choice would surely be Valmiki's "Ramayana" and the works of Shakespeare.

Mr. Narayana Aiyar said that the two masters displayed a striking similarity in their treatment of the humorous and the ridiculous. Valmiki's treatment of the Surpanakha

GREATEST NEED OF JAFFNA

WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

The greatest need of the Jaffna town is a water supply scheme, declares the Commissioner of Local Government in his administration report for the year 1941.

In his review of the work of the Jaffna Urban Council, the Commissioner observes:—

Jaffna reduced its property rate from 12½ per cent to 10 per cent. The collection of property rate, rents and electricity dues was reported to be unsatisfactory.

The health and sanitary services had been maintained efficiently. Although there was an increase in the incidence of malarial and typhoid fever, there was a noticeable decrease in the infant mortality rate and the maternal death rate was the lowest for the last five years.

A Co-operative Dairymen's Association and a Co-operative Tea Boutique Keepers' Association were formed during the year to help licencees to improve their trade premises and the quality of milk and food supplied.

The greatest need of the town is a water supply scheme which, it is reported, has been under investigation since 1826. The Department of Public Works has completed the preparation of the estimates but owing to the war no further progress is possible.

Slum clearance is another problem of the town. A long-term programme should be drawn up and the work carried out systematically.

episode and the lament of Rakshasis over her discomfiture and his description of the doings of Vanaras in the later parts of the "Ramayana" revealed a deft handling of humorous situations. The dotting of Kaikeyi on Mantara, her deformed handmaid, was strikingly similar to the fondling by Titania of the Ass-headed Bottom in "A Midsummer Night's Dream". The "Madhuvana" episode in the "Ramayana" and its sequel in the discomfiture of the guardian of the garden, Dadhimukha, recalled the scene in "Much Ado About Nothing" of the prosaic city-guards reporting a conspiracy to the Governor Lencardo who discharges the "conspirators".



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1943.

PREPARING FOR THE NEW ORDER

THERE HAS BEEN A GOOD deal of talk in western countries of getting ready for the new order that is to come after the war. The speeches by prominent British statesmen have neither been full nor explicit with regard to the place countries like India and Ceylon will hold in the new scheme of things. One thing, however, seems to be clear from these utterances: the idea is to assign to these two countries a very minor position, with a weak China dependent on Europe and America to complete the picture. It is, of course, assumed that, by the time the new order comes into being, Japan would have been disposed of, and the Western Powers would be free to deal with Asia as they liked. At least this was the impression left in Mr. Wendell Willkie's mind. It is an impression that gains ground daily with the mass of verbiage which European politicians are devoting to the new order.

This is hardly desirable in the interests of Western countries themselves. We do not think that the best minds in these countries are prepared to allow this war to develop into a struggle between Europe and Asia. The American public, in particular, seems to be determined to avert this calamity at all costs. With India under restraint, with China maimed and exhausted after her long struggle with Japan, it is easy to see the drift of events. Europe and America will have to fight their battle against an Asiatic Power on the soil of Asia. The goodwill and co-operation of the Asiatic peoples in this struggle is a matter of vital importance. The hostility of these peoples to the Western Powers would mean, so far as the Japanese are concerned, allies of a sort behind the enemy lines. To the Allied Nations, it would mean that there are enemies within the precincts of their own camp. No nation carrying on a bitter struggle at a great distance from its own country can afford to fight under these conditions. This is, however, evidently a circumstance that does not trouble British statesmen of the type of Mr. Amery. As we have said, the position is radically different in the United States. Here as pointed out by Miss Margery Fry, India is the one subject on which there is antagonistic criticism of Britain among the ordinary people. Miss Fry thinks this criticism is mostly ill-informed,

but she says it would be unwise to ignore it on that account. Miss Fry added: "Often the manner of our dealing with India took no account of public opinion in America and, although there may be very good reasons for refusal to allow Mr. Phillips to see the Congress detainees, the reaction in America would inevitably be unfortunate". Miss Fry forgets that it is not from the Phillips incident alone one sees the implications of the official British attitude towards India. In recent times prominent British statesmen have made it quite clear that India and the colonies are Britain's own business and that the Americans had better keep out of it. There is an element of cold calculation in this attitude. The American public is committed to the prosecution of the present struggle against the common enemy till victory is achieved. America cannot safely throw up the sponge at the present stage for the mere reason that the British politician's way of looking at the other objectives of the war differs radically from hers. It would, however, appear that the Americans are not prepared to take the pronouncements of British politicians at their face value. A national organisation has been formed, according to a correspondent of the Madras "Hindu", called the American Round Table on India. In an announcement by the Chairman of this group, Dr. G. E. Shieler, the following reference is made to the bearing of the Indian question on the struggle between the Allied nations and their enemies: "The crisis in India, with its grave threat to its security as well as to the war effort of the United Nations in that vital strategic area, is causing alarm among a growing section of enlightened opinion in Great Britain, the United States, China, Russia and other members of the United Nations. There is a growing realisation everywhere that the war might be indefinitely prolonged in the event of Axis successes in India". Dr. Shieler goes on to admit, as we have done often in these columns, that the difficulties of the task of political reconstruction in a country like India are great but he contends that these are not insurmountable. He holds that "there is no justification for the obstructionist attitude of some reactionary groups in Great Britain nor for the unrealistic conduct of some Indian leaders who, regardless of the danger that threatens them, have set in motion the passive resistance movement with all its attendant risks of sabotaging the defence of India against Japan". No truer words have been said. Dr. Shieler's references to the "extremists in India and the extremists in Great Britain" are certainly not exaggerated. He has, however, ignored one

point. Thanks to their own foolishness, a clash has occurred between the extremists on both sides. Some of the extremists on the British side are held in the utmost reverence by the British public. Some of the extremists on the India side are revered in an equal degree by the Indian people. One inevitable outcome of this clash will be, not, as Mr. Amery expects, to snuff out the Congress, but to give the Congress programme a new lease of life, unless good and wise men on both sides get together and solve the problem.

HELP THE HINDU BOARD IN ALL WAYS

K. C.'s APPEAL TO HINDUS

A few years ago a member of the Jaffna bar had been the butt of much ridicule and criticism by members of the bar for having ventured out on paddy cultivation at Kili-nochchi and buried all his wealth in it; surprisingly enough seven or eight of those members of the same bar had now banded themselves into a company and were on the hunt for a paddy field at Kili-nochchi.

This instance was quoted by Mr. N. Nadarajah, K. C., while addressing a crowded audience at the Practising School of the Saiva Training Institute, Tirunelveli, on Monday. The occasion was an "At Home" to Mr. & Mrs. Nadarajah at the Hindu Board Orphanage, and the prize-unction of the Practising School. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present at the "At Home" and later at the prize-unction. The School hall and the premises were tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Mr. Nadarajah presided at the prize-giving and Mrs. Nadarajah gave away the prizes.

The Headmaster of the school in the course of his report referred to the serious handicaps and disadvantages suffered by Hindus in Jaffna under successive foreign rulers who had directly and indirectly encouraged foreign missionary activities to the detriment of Hindu institutions and Hinduism in Jaffna, until the advent of the British who observed strict neutrality in religious affairs. Even after that, the report added, the influence of foreign missions was so powerful that Hindus found it almost impossible to start schools for their children and earn Government grant. But for the labours of Sri S. Arumuga Navalar and other Hindu leaders who followed him the Hindu education movement and the revival of Hinduism in Jaffna would not have made the progress it had achieved now. The Hindu Board Orphanage for boys and girls and the Training Insti-

tute, besides helping many a Hindu boy and girl, had prevented to a considerable extent the conversion of several Hindu youths to Christianity. The report then referred to the pressing needs of the Hindu Board of Education and appealed to all Hindus to contribute their mite for the successful working of the several institutions under the Board.

Pandit P. Krishnapillai speaking next delved into the history of Hindu kingdoms and referred to the vicissitudes through which they had passed and to the several saviours who had checked the advance of foreign invaders and missionaries. The dreams of Hindu leaders like Navalar and Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan of hallowed memory, continued the speaker, were being realised by the activities of the Hindu Board which deserved the support and assistance of every Hindu whose duty it was to see that he encouraged and enriched the institutions founded by the great Hindu leaders.

Mr. Nadarajah addressing in English, the speech being interpreted in Tamil by Mudaliyar C. Canapathipillai, expressed his shame and sorrow in having had to speak in a foreign tongue. That was the fault he said, of the system of education under which he was educated. To make amends for it he married a lady learned in Tamil under whom he was now a student. That system of education—education divorced from religion—was also responsible for the mad rush after the mighty rupee and for the setting up of wrong values. A farmer would not allow his son to be a farmer but would see him employed in some office or take to some profession. Here the speaker referred to the instance quoted above and said that people had now begun to realise the proper value of things.

Referring to the activities of the Hindu Board of Education, Mr. Nadarajah said that as a result of these one was glad to find that a boy or girl who now left Jaffna possessed a fair knowledge of Tamil and Hinduism. That was an achievement for which all Hindus should be grateful to the Hindu Board. It was a national organisation which demanded the sympathy and support of every Hindu who should make it a point to visit the Hindu Orphanage at least once and as a tribute to the great work, see that he contributed towards, one meal at least of one of the orphans in that institution. The Hindu Board was a great and noble undertaking and no matter who was then at the helm of affairs or what their failings might be, the institution as such deserved their support, for while the men who were managing it came and went the institution was bound to go on for ever. The speaker

Continued on page 3

TEACHING A PROFESSION?

(By T. Kathira Vellu)

FROM time immemorial teaching has been a noble profession and no one can definitely say which of the professions—teaching, law, or medicine—is the noblest. The law administers and improves justice; the Church or Temple fosters spiritual life and social ideals while medicine safeguards physical and mental health. It should be admitted that at the foundation of every profession stands the task of the teacher. When it is realised that justice needs intelligence and understanding; the spiritual life, good habits and moral standards; and health, true knowledge, the teacher's task becomes the most responsible of all for it touches upon life at every juncture.

Yet ironically enough, in spite of the best efforts of our Ministry of Education, the Education Department and the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers, teaching is the only profession which has failed to secure that admission to its ranks reserved for those only who are qualified to undertake this very sacred and onerous task. There can be no strength without prestige. The majority of teachers in Ceylon today enjoy conditions and freedom of action which but till recently were unknown. Nevertheless it is blatantly apparent that we as teachers have not achieved that cohesion and prestige, that professional status attaching, say, to Engineering, Law and Medicine.

No body of men and women is more dependent upon public esteem and goodwill than are the teachers. By devoted service both in and out of school they have done much to earn that goodwill and to eliminate that tolerant semi-contempt in which they were at one time held by the man-in-the-street as well as by those more highly placed in life. It is frankly confessed that the improvement in our material conditions has not been without its influence in this respect. The entrant to teaching is no longer compelled to take upon himself the twin monastic vows of life-long poverty and seclusion, but is able to mingle more freely and interchange views with those engaged in other walks of life. In spite of envious criticism it is of incalculable value, too, that teachers have taken their place in public affairs and the civic life of the country, where, too often, they have shown a capacity astounding the critics who were wont to dub them "children among men."

None the less, there is still much to be done before teachers are generally accepted as on the same plane as doctors, lawyers, architects, accountants or engineers. However much we may be flattered by calling teaching a profession, it is very easy to reason why teaching is not in any real sense a profession. Whereas admission to and preferment in the learned professions are jealously watched and vigorously safeguarded, an ever-open door invites all and sundry to undertake teaching without let or hindrance. Medicine and the Bar both demand from all their members a high definite standard of attainment. They require loyalty to established traditions and obedience to the code of practice and conduct which they, as professions, frame. Against the casual worker or the amateur, unlike teaching, the gate

is 'banged, barred and bolted? There is no way in by the back door either.

Public disparagement, or at least lack of appreciation, is the inevitable and merited lot of any calling which embraces within its folds members who are notoriously underqualified or even not qualified at all. We teachers in practice know very well the wide gulf which divides the dilettante from the expert, but the casual spectator is often generously inclined to lump together all practitioners as "these teachers". The looter-on attributes to the calling as a whole the failures and shortcomings of those who in conjunction with an established profession would be easily recognisable as "quacks".

All these considerations heretofore enumerated have for nearly a century in England been present to the minds of enlightened teachers and others vitally interested in the dignity and efficiency of education. Their efforts culminated in the establishment in 1912 of the Teachers Registration Council as a guardian and symbol, not only of professional status but of the unity of all qualified teachers, whatever might be the field in which they practised their calling. The public was offered a criterion through which it could readily differentiate between the teacher properly equipped for his task and the person of whose competence or lack of it there was no sure means of judging.

There is a way for every teacher to attain congenial professional status. Unlike some of the established professions we cannot prescribe uniformity of training and attainments. It is this variety and lack of rigidity that gives strength to our educational structure. But the Teachers Registration Council can and does require from all members of the Royal Society of Teachers that they are qualified to practise in the sphere they have chosen. The Council goes further and claims that the day has gone past when any unregistered teacher should be allowed to control the professional activities of those whose credentials have been approved by the body representative of those engaged in every branch of teaching work.

The Royal Society of Teachers (whose president is Sir Ross Barker, formerly Legal Adviser to the Board of Education) was not promoted for the acquisition of gain, but if it is to maintain full independence it must be financially self-supporting. In most professions a member's name is only retained upon the register on payment of an annual fee of substantial amount. Qualified applicants may be admitted to the Royal Society of Teachers on payment of a single life-membership fee of modest amount, and this may be paid in instalments spread over a period of not more than twelve months.

The first obligation laid by Parliament upon the Teachers Registration Council is that of "forming and keeping" the Official Register. Up-to-date nearly one hundred thousand teachers in all types of educational institutions from the infant school to the university have applied for registration. It is the duty of those, who, although eligible, still linger out-

ABSENCE OF FACILITIES FOR PILGRIMS

PILGRIMAGE TO KATARAGAMA DISCOURAGED

No special facilities will be provided for pilgrim traffic during the present emergency, according to a press communique issued recently.

Intending pilgrims to Kataragama during the ensuing festival which is to commence on 2nd July would do well to know in time the several difficulties they will have to encounter, particularly this year, as a result of the absence of railway facilities; the railway authorities are not arranging any special facilities for the transport of pilgrims; arrangements usual in previous years for feeding pilgrims en route by charitable associations will not be possible this year on account of the rationing of rice and other foodstuffs.

In view of the difficulties referred to, the authorities are forced to discourage pilgrimages during the ensuing Kataragama festival and they seek the co-operation of the public in discouraging pilgrimages as much as possible during the emergency.

side to apply for registration and so to ensure that the Register is "kept" and the struggle for professional recognition may be brought to a successful conclusion. To none is this issue of vital concern than to the young teacher with thirty or forty years of active service lying ahead. Given the strength and influence born of genuine professional unity, we may look forward with confidence and optimism to the solution of the many difficulties which have so long withstood the application of individual and sectional effort.

Each recruit to the Teachers Register hastens the day when the Teachers Registration Council shall function in its sphere as do the General Council of the Bar, the Law Society, and the General Medical Council in theirs. The letters M. R. S. T. are a symbol of professional competence and unity. Failure to register invites the intrusion of the unqualified practitioner and the consequent diminution in the prestige of the whole teaching body. Salaries and conditions ultimately depend upon prestige. So long as unqualified persons are permitted not only to teach but to supervise and inspect the work of those qualified all talk of a teaching profession must be meaningless. By having registered you reinforce the claim of the Registration Council that none save Registered Teachers shall be promoted to posts of responsibility in state-aided schools. Registration carries with it the privilege of wearing the professional dress authorised by the Registration Council. This, like the robes worn by barristers and solicitors, is an outward token of professional standing and solidarity.

Forms of Application and further particulars of membership may be obtained from the Secretary, Royal Society of Teachers, 29 Gordon Square, London, W. C. 1, to whom I am indebted for much of this article.

AGAINST PEPPER HOARDING

GOVT. TO PURCHASE SURPLUS

As locally grown and imported pepper is being bought up in large quantities and hoarded by persons and it is necessary owing to the present scarcity of chillies to effect a fair distribution of available pepper, the Civil Defence Commissioner is taking steps to get information in regard to stocks of pepper, exceeding one bushel, in the possession of private parties. Failure to furnish information in regard to stocks will be severely penalised. Stocks of pepper taken over by Government will be equitably distributed throughout the Island through the Department of Subsidiary Foodstuffs.

All persons producing pepper on their lands are requested to offer their supplies to the Government Agents or Assistant Government Agents of their areas, who will purchase them at reasonable prices.

CIVILIANS IN JAP OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

3,300 NAMES IN REVISED LIST

A list, revised up to February 15th, 1943, issued by the Malayan Research Bureau, Sydney, containing the names of approximately 3,300 civilians, who were reported, upon reliable authorities, to have been in Malaya, Borneo and the Netherland East Indies at the time of the capitulation of Singapore and Java, has been received.

This list is available for inspection between 9 a. m. and 4-30 p. m. on week days and 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. on Saturdays at the Department of Information, Lotus Road, Colombo.

The Information Officer will be glad to answer any enquiries by post from persons who are unable to inspect the list in Colombo.

HELP TO HINDU BOARD IN ALL WAYS

Continued from page 2

exhorted all Hindus to cultivate the qualities of a spirit of encouraging, sympathy, love and co-operation which were essential for the well-being and progress of a society or an institution. He therefore appealed to all Hindus to help the Hindu Board in all possible ways so that it might carry on its great and noble work for the good of the community.

A variety entertainment by the girls of the school brought the function to a close.

MANNAR - MULLATWU SEAT

I hereby announce my candidature for the Mannar - Mullatwu seat in the State Council.

Jos. I. GNANAMUTTU.
M.S. 32.
13-5-43.

WANTED

A Manager for the Arai North Co-operative Sales Society. Business experience and ability to correspond in Tamil and English needed. Security essential. Apply stating age salary expected to the E.S. Secretary.

(M.S. 31. 13 & 17-5-43)

'GLORIFIED AUDIT CLERK'

RETIRING DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION ON HIS WORK

Mr. Mc. D. Robison, the retiring Director of Education, was the chief guest at a garden party held jointly by the Northern Province Teachers' Association and the North Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Association at the Jaffna Central College quadrangle.

Mr. Muttucumaraswamy, the President of the North Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Association, took the chair at the public meeting that followed. He said that the Tamil teachers of the North were grateful to Mr. Robison for having evinced so much interest in their welfare.

The Very Rev. Fr. Emilianus Pillai, Vicar-General, on behalf of the managers of schools said that they owed gratitude to Mr. Robison for the masterly manner in which he had accomplished his task.

Mr. K. Neeliah, representing the English teachers, spoke of the contribution which Mr. Robison had made as inspector, author and administrator.

Mr. Robison, replying, paid a tribute to the people of Jaffna for being so alive to education. If he had continued as a teacher or an inspector he would have been a happier man. The Director of Education, who had to administer the Code, which concerned itself so little with education, was not much more than a glorified audit clerk. He could testify to the valuable co-operation received from the teachers' organisations and the sense of responsibility shown by their officers.

ENCOURAGING HOME GARDENS

COMPETITION IN TRINCOMALEE

With a view to encouraging Home Gardens in the Trincomalee Urban Area a public meeting was held at the Urban Council Office at 4 p. m. on Saturday 1st May, 1943.

The following decisions, among others, were reached:

To hold two competitions (1) for gardens cultivated with vegetables, green chillies, curry-stuffs etc. and (2) for gardens cultivated with yams (root crops) and grain crops such as kurakkan, kambu etc.

Planting of gardens for the two competitions to be started in the 2nd half of July. The first competition to be judged at the end of 1943 and the second to be judged in February or March 1944.

To encourage gardening in all homes. There will be no maximum limit placed on the area to be cultivated by competitors.

The Committee will endeavour to find land for intending competitors who have no land available and to assist those who cannot afford the price of seed.

It was decided to appoint the Judges at a later meeting.

A Propaganda Sub-Committee with power to co-opt and seek advice from others was appointed.

The Asst. Govt. Agent, Trincomalee, and the Agricultural Instructor were appointed as a Seed and Assistance Committee and undertook to examine the possibilities of obtaining seed, manure, fence sticks, and land for intending competitors. —Cor.

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S. P. Joseph,
MANAGER.

(H. 206. 25-2-43—24-8-43) (M)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 199 P.T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late S. Velupillai Ponniah of Alvai South

Deceased

Ponnammah widow of Ponniah of Alvai South Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 7th day of April 1943 in the presence of Mr. C. Krishnapillai, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and on reading the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 19th Jun 1940 attested by C. Krishnapillai Notary Public, under No 3458 and now deposited in the above court and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the attesting notary and of the attesting witnesses thereto.

It is ordered that the said Last Will be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the petitioner be and is hereby declared the executrix of the said Last Will and that as such she is entitled to obtain Probate thereof.

This 7th day of April 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Additional District Judge.

Extended for 27-5-43.

S.W. de S. Initialled.
(O. 5. 10 & 13-5-43)

CO-OPERATIVE STORES AT NAVALY

The newly organised co-operative stores in Navaly was formally opened by Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman Village Committee Manipay on Friday the 7th inst in the presence of a large gathering of the inhabitants of the village.